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Soweto 11 Convicted

NEW YORK (LNS)—On the heels of a bogus election in Rhodesia, the minority government of South Africa has convicted the Soweto 11. The seven-month trial which has come to be the most celebrated in recent South African history, sends 10 young men and one woman to prison probably for the rest of their lives.

In June 1976 in Soweto township just outside Johannesburg, Azanian youth took part in an uprising in protest of the racist school system and South Africa's apartheid government. The protests occurring throughout the year were organized by the Soweto Students' Representative Council, in which some of the convicted 11 participated. At the time of their arrests, the 11 were high school students, three were under 18 and one, Chief Wilson Twala, was only 15 years old.

At least 500 Blacks were killed by the police in the uprising of the Soweto children, which became a symbol of rebellion in the face of overwhelming odds. The Pretoria court in handing down its May 3 sedition conviction tried to prove that blame for the protests and police killings lay with the 11 whose ages now range from 18-23.

The trial, which took place 35 miles away from the students' homes, has significant implications for future political trials of African opponents of the racist regime. Judge Henrik Van Dyk, presiding without a jury as is the rule in South African courts, declared that proving the intent of committing violence was not necessary. The Soweto 11 were convicted, then, of organizing students against the use of racist textbooks and urging general strikes. Van Dyk is quoted as saying that "the students knew that to organize a gathering in that atmosphere would provoke a confrontation with the police and therefore it is sedition."

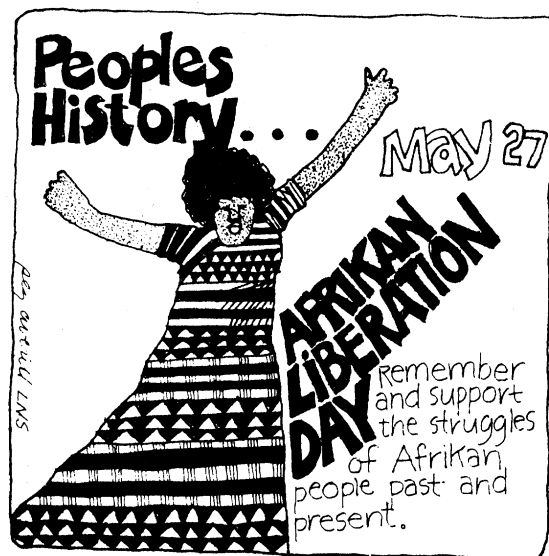
This is the first time in 30 years that the government has brought a sedition indictment. In the recent past, most prosecutions against Black resisters have been under the Terrorism Act. Van Dyk's ruling equated sedition with any attempt to "assail, subvert or defy" authority of the state, without any proof of actual or intended violence. Under the apartheid government, sedition is a crime second only to treason.

The conviction is just the latest move in a long list of judicial travesties in South Africa. At last count there were at least 60-70 political trials scheduled for South African courts in the next year. And Black political dissidents in South Africa's prisons, are known to be tortured, and some, it is suspected, have been murdered. □

Italy

(continued from page 8)

that the Christian Democrats will always gain because a law-and-order party, even if it is responsible for the breakdown in law and order, will always get more votes. In chaotic times people always vote for something old because it's familiar. □



Scabs Vote in Company Employees Association: Stearns Miners Hold Out For UMW Contract

NEW YORK (LNS)—The nearing of summer in Stearns, Kentucky marks the blooming of daffodils. This year, area miners will also remember May as the month for sellouts in the union recognition vote on May 3. The ballots were in at 110-0—a unanimous though dubious victory for the 110 scabs who voted for the Justus Employees Association, the bargaining agent recognized by the Blue Diamond Coal Company.

The election results probably wouldn't have been quite so favorable for the company and the scabs had the striking miners voted. Of the original 151 miners who worked at the Blue Diamond-owned mine, only 60 were considered eligible to vote. The decision as to who would vote was reached by the United Mineworkers of America (UMW), the Blue Diamond Company, and the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). But even until a few days before the election, the union had not notified the strikers about election procedures, nor did it explain how the voters were selected. Said a striking miner's wife, "Somebody ought to show [UMW President Arnold] Miller how to count—110 is more than 60."

Strikers were faced with the double bind of voting on company grounds. On the one hand, strikers did not want to cross their own picket lines to vote; on the other, Blue Diamond had secured an injunction against unapproved voters and would have had them arrested if they trespassed on company property.

The May 3 election was a joint company-union-NLRB solution to the Stearns' miners' three year long strike. The miners struck in 1976 not only for recognition of the UMW as their union, but also for the right to establish a safety committee and a company paid pension. Health and safety were two important demands: some 3,000 miners die every year from black lung, a disease miners contract by breathing in coal dust. Only weeks before the 1976 election in which the Stearns miners voted 126-57 for UMW recognition, a Blue Diamond-owned mine in Scotia, Kentucky exploded twice killing 26 men. As far as Blue Diamond was concerned, the strikers were asking for the moon. The company refused to bargain with the UMW over the health demands, so the miners struck again. At this point the company hired strikebreakers.

The NLRB has offered little cause for optimism. In 1978, it cited the Justus Employees Association as an invalid bargaining agent. At the same time, it did not recognize the UMW as the miners' legitimate representative either.

Both the company and the striking miners had fixed their eyes on the out-

come of the May election. With the UMW defeat, striking miners will no longer receive \$100 a week in strike benefits and some may end up looking for work in a field fast becoming unpopular with environmentalists, students and some rank-and-file groups: the nuclear energy industry. But the Oak Ridge, Tennessee nuclear facility may be the only work available to men who have known only one kind of work. More likely, though, most rank and filers will hold out until, as miner Darrell Vanover told the *Militant*, they win a UMW contract. "I'm union," Vanover told the newspaper. "If I went to work in a non-union mine Friday and they asked me to sign a [union] card on Monday, I'd still sign it."

The loss at Stearns may spell the defeat of organizing the coal mines in eastern Kentucky for the time being. While a fight-to-the-death battle won union representation at a Duke Power Company mine in Brookside, Kentucky, only 16 percent of eastern Kentucky mines are unionized today. But with an appeal to the NLRB to invalidate the elections—and an admission by the NLRB that the vote took place in a "hostile environment"—it may be too soon for Blue Diamond to pat itself and the UMW on the back. □

* * *

(Much of the information in this story came from Business Week, the Mountain Eagle and the Militant.)

Land Rights, Not Uranium Mining

by Tom Barry
Liberation News Service

"We are the 'source' of the nuclear fuel cycle, but not by our choice."

—Akwesasne Notes
Late Winter, 1979)

MOUNT TAYLOR, NM (LNS)—Native American lands cover two-thirds of the country's uranium reserves—the radioactive material essential for nuclear fuel production. Much of the uranium mining, milling and waste disposal occurs on Native lands in New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, South Dakota and Washington. And thousands of Native Americans work in the radioactive conditions of the underground uranium mines; many have already died of radiation-induced lung cancer.

On April 28 and 29, about 500 Native, Chicano and white people rallied in front of Gulf Oil's uranium mine on Mount Taylor in northwestern New Mexico to demand an immediate halt to uranium mining on Native lands and the shutdown of the nuclear power industry.

The demonstration, organized by the American Indian Environmental Council (AIEC), took place in the nation's largest uranium producing state, with over half of the production of this

radioactive fuel coming from Navajo and Pueblo lands. "The hottest uranium exploration area in the country," is what the Department of Interior calls this northwestern part of New Mexico. Gulf Oil is sinking the world's deepest uranium mine shaft into the side of Mount Taylor, a mountain considered sacred by the Native people. The Gulf site also sits next to a rural Chicano town on lands stolen from the town's community land grant.

While Native people and Chicanos were calling for land rights, the nearby uranium boomtown of Grants, New Mexico was hosting a parade to promote nuclear energy. The Energy Association of Taxpayers (EAT), an organization supported by the uranium industry, sponsored the march. The industry and many residents of the Grants area feel threatened by the efforts by native Americans and anti-nuclear activists to shut down the nuclear industry. EAT recently formed after a group of 92 Navajos sued the Department of Interior and the Department of Energy to stop uranium mining until adequate environmental safeguards are found for radioactivity released during the extraction and processing of the ore.

"Because over 55 percent of the nation's uranium is on Indian land [Navajo and Pueblo] we're the first to be poisoned," declared Diane Ortiz from the Acoma Pueblo.

"Indian people," she said, "have always had a deep respect for nature. We did not try to control it, manipulate it, or use it for destructive purposes. Uranium mining is an insult to the health of all living things. It should be left in the ground; America doesn't need it."

Sickness, death and destruction caused by nuclear power development is a severe reality for many Native people of the Southwest. At Laguna Pueblo, one out of every five people works in the uranium mines, and is paid about \$1.60 per hour. Due to the high level of radioactive exposure, at least 25 Navajo uranium miners have died of lung cancer and another 20 have developed this dreaded disease in the Shiprock area of the Navajo nation. A total of ten million tons of radioactive uranium wastes lie unattended near Navajo communities. Several communities—never warned of the hazard—have constructed their homes from the radioactive mill tailings.

Prompted by the increased price of uranium in the past four years, energy corporations such as Anaconda, Kerr McGee, General Electric, and Exxon have stepped up their energy 'development' operations in the Southwest. In Grants, New Mexico, a predominantly Native area, there are three uranium milling plants operated by Anaconda, United Nuclear Homestake Partners, and Kerr McGee. Uranium processing workers there are also subjected to high dosages of radiation. Exxon has a 400,000 acre lease in the Navajo na-

tion, where the oil monopoly proposes to dispose of radioactive wastes.

"We all know the big oil companies want to try to destroy our beautiful mountains and our mother earth. The elders still remember when this country was beautiful. Now we don't breathe fresh air and don't see so many birds anymore," medicineman James Watchempino of Acoma Pueblo told the gathering at Mount Taylor.

Representatives from all parts of the energy-rich Navajo reservation traveled sometimes hundreds of miles to the demonstration to tell of struggles against energy exploitation. Speakers from Aneth, Utah explained their fight to control the oil companies in the Aneth Oilfield, which occupiers shut down last year. A contingent from Big Mountain, Arizona walked six days across the reservation to the Mount Taylor protest.

"It seems like we're not human to them," said Navajo sheep herder Roberta Blacko, who lives 15 miles from the Black Mesa Coal Mine of Peabody Coal. "They treat us like lizards on the ground. If I lose my land to the companies, my grandchildren will blame me because they will have no place to live and to lay their heads down to rest."

A group of Navajos also traveled from the Shiprock area where the Coalition for Navajo Liberation is now fighting the Exxon lease. If the site is used as a waste dumping ground, radioactive material could leak into the water table and contaminate the drinking, agricultural and livestock water of Native people. "If they want to mine uranium," said a miner who worked near Shiprock for over 20 years, "they should first find a cure for it—for the lung cancer it produces."

A representative of Women of All Red Nations (WARN), Winonna LaDuke, asked that women take a "special responsibility" to stop nuclear development and the exploitation of Native lands. "Power is now in the hands of the men who created the technology [and] the few people who control our land and lives, our children, and our resources."

But nuclear power is only one small part of the monster facing the people of the U.S., LaDuke warned. "We are fighting the biggest companies in the world and the government endorses them, subsidizes them and helps them onto Indian land."

In fact, Native peoples of North America are not the only indigenous people to face the threat of nuclear power development. U.S. multinationals have discovered what may be the richest deposit of uranium in the world under aboriginal land in Australia. According to John Redhouse, an AIEC director and organizer of the Mount Taylor rally, "Indian peoples are beginning to work closely with the Australian aborigines and the Black indigenous people of Namibia on the uranium development issue."

"If you're going to fight the enemy

through the anti-nuclear movement," said American Indian Movement (AIM) leader John Trudell at the Mount Taylor rally, "let's fight them that way, because if we don't we may have lost touch with our future. This is not just an anti-nuclear movement, this is a movement to free ourselves from the enemy." □

25 Years After: The Impact of School Integration

by Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)—This May marks the twenty-fifth year since the U.S. Supreme Court declared segregated schools "inherently unequal" in the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. But according to a recently released report, "the mixing [of] bodies inside school buildings" has brought neither equality nor quality to U.S. public schools.

"This report details the tragic and deeply personal stories of dozens of people who suffered unnecessarily for the sake of getting their children an equal education," Julian Bond, the president of the Institute for Southern Studies, stated in a press release announcing publication of the report. "Today, Black children still are the ones who are bused more often, for longer distances; who lose the identity of their schools, athletic programs and social functions; who are pushed out by competency tests which turn schools into production-oriented factories instead of student-oriented centers of learning."

The 160-page report, entitled *Just Schools*, was published as a special issue of the Institute's quarterly magazine, *Southern Exposure*, and profiles the personal drama, political conflicts and educational changes in the years since the May 17, 1954 *Brown* decision. The report notes the success of integration, particularly in the South, which it found now has the most integrated schools in the U.S. At the same time, *Just Schools* highlights the many problems that remain, including discrimination against Black teachers and underfinancing and understaffing of now desegregated schools. Although the studies' authors primarily focus on the South, Bond points out that they located the "biggest failure of school integration . . . in the urban centers of the North."

Black Teachers—Last Hired

"If the ratio of minority teachers to white teachers was the same as minority students to white students, we'd have 57,000 more minority teachers in the South bringing in annual salaries of over \$640 million," noted Bond. He identifies the failure of school systems to retain or hire Black teachers once segregated schools are eliminated as one of the most pressing problems resulting from integration. "Nationally, we've lost 233,000 teachers to

racism and we lose \$3 billion each year from annual salaries they could contribute to minority communities.

"The loss of that income," he continued, "caused by racial discrimination in hiring, illustrates how desegregation policy continues to place the heaviest burden on those it is supposed to help—Blacks and other minorities. We've waged a relentless struggle for justice in the schools, and we continue to pay dearly for the right to an equal education which was proclaimed a constitutionally protected right 25 years ago."

Black Students: First Fired

The report also shows that a disproportionate number of Third World students are expelled or suspended from schools each year. For example, although only 24 percent of the school children in the U.S. are Third World, 36 percent of those suspended from schools are Third World. In the South, those figures are 34 percent and 47 percent respectively.

In an article entitled "The Implementor's Revenge," Leon Hall talks about the ways Black students are "pushed out" of schools.

"A Black student leader attending a desegregated high school in Wilcox County, Alabama was suspended without a hearing for his participation in a politically motivated student action group. A Black youth was suspended for four months for fighting in school. His white opponent was suspended for seven days.

"In a Mississippi school," continues Hall, "a Black sophomore was expelled because he fled the campus during a series of racial fights. When he attempted to re-enter school that same day to complete his assignment, he was confronted by the principal, who accused him of trespassing. The student was arrested, spent three days in jail, and was not allowed to return to school. His trial has been postponed twice."

A Glaring Example; The Schools of Carter County

To dramatize the problem of underfinancing which plagues many school districts in the South, the report includes an article on the school system in Sumter County, Georgia, President Carter's home county. Since becoming a majority Black school district, Sumter County has lowered the tax rate for its schools by 60 percent, causing the public schools to deteriorate. Meanwhile, private all-white academies flourish and several of the white school board members send their children to private academies rather than the schools for which they are allegedly responsible.

The author of the article on Sumter County, Mark Pinsky, calls the school district which includes the president's alma mater a "national disgrace." He backs up that characterization by recounting the "blatant shenanigans" of local officials in their attempts to circumvent court-ordered desegregation.

Several public school buildings in Sumter were declared "surplus," for example, and then sold at outrageously low prices to newly established all-white private schools.

"In a particularly egregious example widely practiced in the South during this period," Pinsky reports, "a 'surplus' school was sold to a private system, which used it only long enough to construct a new building, whereupon it was leased back to Sumter County for public use for two years at an exorbitant rate, and finally sold back to the county at a profit."

"The entire transaction was engineered by the attorney who represented both the public and private systems."

Moreover, Black and white teachers and administrators in Sumter who tried to make integration work were fired or forced out. To top it all off, information about the teaching staff was deliberately falsified in an attempt to fool the courts, residents who protested the small number of Black teachers, and the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare. For instance, a Black janitor was listed as a teacher, since she was occasionally called on to substitute when other teachers were ill.

Of Colleges and Competency Tests

Bob Hall, the Institute for Southern Study's director, identifies other problems discussed in the report which he says "require urgent attention from national, state and local authorities, parents and citizens." Among them, he lists curriculum reform, competency testing, Black colleges and the lack of federal initiative.

"Educational testing in America has become a cradle-to-grave arbiter of social and economic mobility," says Pamela George, the author of "The Competency Controversy," one of a series of articles in a section entitled "Agenda for the 1980s." "Tests determine who succeeds and who fails, who received remedial or enrichment services, who goes to college or graduate school, who has his or her way paid, and who practices medicine, law or the other prestigious occupations."

In a series of articles dealing with Black colleges, report authors Frank Adams, James Lyons, and Kenneth Clark discuss the problems facing these schools, which for years provided Black people's only access to a college education. Still today, notes Lyons, despite an increase in the number of Black college students, 50 percent of those who graduate do so from Black colleges.

"A determined effort seems underway to eliminate Black, tax-supported universities," says Adams, in an article dealing with the deliberate under-financing of Black colleges by state officials. "The new policies create a pattern of racism as destructive as overt neglect."

"Black people have seen, time and again," Lyons states, "that integration has meant assimilation. When public schools in the South were integrated, it was the Black school that disappeared:

it was the Black teacher who lost her job; it was the Black principal who was demoted to assistant principal; it was the Black child who had to leave his/her neighborhood, seldom the reverse."

Civil Rights Activists

Look Back . . . and Forward

By far the most revealing section of the report is the one that includes interviews and articles on the struggle for "just schools."

In one, Marcia Kunstel, a newspaper reporter in the South, talks about the efforts of Southern white women in the civil rights movement. Noting the differing reasons why the women became involved in the struggle, Kunstel points out that "in helping to change the limits of Southern society, these women . . . sometimes broadly expanded the limits of their own lives, stepping out on radically different paths than they—or their families—ever would have dreamed possible."

In another interview Anne Braden, a long time civil rights activist, talked with the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, who played a leading part in the civil rights movement in Birmingham, Alabama in its early days. Shuttlesworth, who is now active in the campaign to free Im-ani (Johnny Harris) and in a fight against police brutality in Cincinnati where he now lives, looks back on the movement. Then he states, "I believe there will be new mass movements in the 1980s. I believe the people are going to reassert themselves. I don't know exactly when this new drive will come. I don't know who will lead it, but it will come. Whether it is around the issue of schools . . . or utilities . . . or jobs . . . or whatever, it will come."

"And because of the civil rights movement, we know what can be done. . . . When the new movements come, it will be easier for them because of the history that we made." □

* * *

The report Just Schools is available for \$4.00 from the Institute for Southern Studies, P.O. Box 230, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Seoul's Financial Housecleaning

by Avery Foxx
Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)—The bankruptcy of Yulsan, one of South Korea's *zaibatsu* (big business groups), has brought to light a major scandal in Korea's banking institutions. It reveals improper loans of \$300 million, foreign currency speculation and hoarding and real estate speculation.

In a move which set South Korea's financial institutions reeling, the regime of Park Chung Hee has replaced the heads of 10 of the largest banks in which the government hold majority or total control.

At the same time, after dismissing the presidents of four of the five biggest commercial banks, the Park government has begun a wholesale housecleaning at the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination and at the Ministry of Finance. Park's hope is to supervise banking practices more strictly and thus restore confidence in Seoul's financial institutions.

A Tarnished Miracle

Yulsan's meteoric rise parallels South Korea's "economic miracle," a miracle of forced export-oriented growth, fouled after the 1966 Tokyo Seoul Normalization Treaty by infusions of Japanese capital, public and private. In little more than a decade, Yulsan, under the dynamic leadership of a team of young technocrats in their twenties and early thirties, set up 37 branch offices on five continents. It exported high-quality, low-cost products—even trading illegally with Communist countries which recognize only North Korea. Yulsan also had an ample supply of workers for Japanese *zaibatsu* like Mitsubishi, which were building port facilities, petrochemical plants and industrial parks for Saudi Arabia, Iran, Ecuador and Chile.

Yulsan's young entrepreneurs competed successfully with more developed nations, taking contracts of both goods and services away from U.S., West European and Japanese firms. And the Park government did not hesitate to lavish political and financial favors on them.

But this March, Yulsan's hand was caught in the bank till, extorting loans and using the proceeds to take over medium and small sized Korean industries and urban and rural land.

As an export-oriented economy, Seoul continues to encourage the flow of capital abroad. What Yulsan did was to export "hard cash" earned abroad to hidden accounts and fictitious clients.

South Korean commercial banks, including the Commercial Bank of Korea, rank among the world's 500 largest, according to the *American Banker*. So the Park regime cracked down on rivals for control of the "economic miracle." Yulsan, which had extensive Japanese funding, had also tried to take on its Japanese funders, by winning substantial contracts in the Third World, at a time when developed countries were experiencing deep economic difficulties. Additionally, lower-priced Korean products had begun to compete with Japanese products in developed countries.

Yulsan, which received so many favors from Seoul and Tokyo, made the mistake at the wrong time of biting the hands that fed it. At home, it indirectly challenged the Park Chung Hee regime and its management of the economy. At the same time, Yulsan sent money abroad illegally, a measure of lack of confidence in the future of South Korea. It attempted to push out a major foreign backer. That it acted

with the complicity of major Korean banking institutions shows rising internal divisions within the Park regime, which struck against a rival faction—a civilian, technocratic faction trained in Japan or the U.S.

Through a mini-shock, the Park regime momentarily bolsters its position—all in the name of financial integrity. □

* * *

Avery Foxx writes regularly on Korean affairs for LNS.)

Georgia Black Farmers Charge Government Illegally Seized Their Land

NEW YORK (LNS)—The plight of small U.S. farmers is a well-known story: each year expenses go up and there's always someone, usually a larger landowner or perhaps a representative of a food corporation, waiting to buy them out. For Black farmers, however, things have been a little bit different. This much was made clear recently when a group of Black farmers set up tents on a 2,681-acre Georgia wildlife refuge charging that the government had seized the land from them over 35 years ago. They didn't get their land back; but four of them did get 30 days in jail.

"The government men came to our house in July 1942 and said that we had to be out by noon," James Campbell, one of the protesters told reporters from the *New York Times*. "It was the Sabbath," Campbell, now 76, recalled, "but they said if we didn't leave, they would push our house down and burn it."

The group of protesters set up tents inside the Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge on April 27, vowing not to leave until Federal officials were willing to discuss returning their land, paying \$50 million in damages and rebuilding the homes razed by the Army in '42. And although the occupation itself came to an end with the arrest of four of the demonstrators a few days later, they're now hoping that their claim will be brought before the courts.

The property, now operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service as a haven for Canadian Geese, ducks and deer, was taken away from the Black farmers in 1942 by right of eminent domain—allegedly for the purpose of building an emergency air base. No air base was ever built however, and the owners of the site were never given back their land as promised.

Campbell recounted how he had rented a mule and wagon to carry his family from their home and had been gone only minutes when military workers arrived to bulldoze their houses and fields. For months after their eviction, the Georgian farmers camped out in the surrounding area,

sleeping on the ground and cooking over open fires. About 100 of them still live in the area, just outside the refuge on 20 acres, leaving little land left for growing crops.

Before the Army confiscated the land on the island, it was the home of a self-sufficient colony made up almost entirely of Blacks who farmed small plots, raised livestock and fished in the surrounding waters for shrimp, oysters and blue crabs.

"My parents never had to buy anything from the store but flour," Edgar Timmons, another protester told the *Times*, emphasizing the farmers' traditional self-sufficiency.

Harris Neck, where the refuge is located, is part of the "South Sea Islands," a string of cays lining the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, that for many years held undisturbed reservoirs of Black culture.

Black people had lived on the islands since slavery, and travelled back and forth to the mainland by boats until the 1920's when the first bridges were built. Since that time, however, traditionally Black-owned land has been bought up and turned into a recreation ground for the rich. President Carter frequently vacations at his private retreat on Sapelo island.

"In 1910 Blacks owned 15 million acres of land in the South," Kay Young of the Emergency Land Fund, an Atlanta-based organization to aid rural Black farmers, told LNS in a phone conversation after the occupation at Harris Neck. "In 1975 that number was less than 5 million. You can see that if things keep up the way they have been, by the late 1980's we'll have almost nothing."

The situation of Black farmers, said Young, has been "severe". She emphasized that the Land Fund did not consider the sale of land owned by Black farmers who could not receive mortgages to be "voluntary sales".

"These are forced sales due to economic hardship," she said. "Most of the people [at the refuge] feel that the confiscation of their land by the Army was a plot," an organizer of the protest told Young. One of the protesters, she said, had told her that whites had been coming around for years offering to buy before the Army confiscated the land. And although the Army had also expropriated the land of several whites, Young pointed out that it was mostly land of the Black residents and a few poor whites that the Army took, only to transfer it to a series of owners: the county, a racetrack company, and finally the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

"Whatever 'land deal' happened there," she concluded, "was very shaky."

Despite a statement from the Department of the Interior's realty division saying that the department has no intention of returning the land to the protesters, support for them is growing. The Emergency Land Fund along with the N.A.A.C.P. and the Southern Christian Leadership Con-

ference are all offering support to the demonstrators.

Stated Margaret Ford, a legal assistant for the N.A.A.C.P., "This is an historic injustice that must be set right." □



Yvonne Wanrow Finally Free on Five Years' Probation

NEW YORK (LNS)—After a seven year ordeal in the Washington State Courts, Yvonne Swan Wanrow, a Native American fighting for the right to defend herself and her children, was found guilty of second degree assault April 26 and sentenced to five years' probation.

Wanrow's battle with the courts began in 1972 when she fatally shot a known child molester, William Wesler, and wounded his drinking companion. A few weeks before the recent ruling, Wanrow described her case this way to people who turned out for a benefit in Washington:

"From the very beginning, I have said that I am not guilty of a crime and I say it still today. The violence began long before I defended myself and my children with a gun. It began when Shirley Hooper's seven-year-old daughter Mildred was raped and given V.D. Mildred, too terrified of her assailant's threats, did not reveal Wesler's identity to anyone until weeks later."

Wanrow stressed that the violence in 1972 did not begin and end with her shooting of Wesler. The Spokane police department had never taken measures to check Wesler's repeated sexual advances to Wanrow's children and the child of a neighbor. "The violence was condoned by the Health Department's lack of pursuance," Wanrow continued. "The violence spiraled when no action was taken by the Spokane police. It culminated when Wesler barged through Hooper's door and I saw him go toward my three year-old nephew, then turn toward me. In fear, I pulled the trigger. In the midst of the shouting, the police were called. The violence picked up again as the police recorded my voice on the telephone without my knowledge or consent. It continued with my arrest and the decision to bring charges of second degree murder and first degree assault against me."

Wanrow's anguish continued when in 1973 she was convicted on those charges by an all-white jury. The Washington State Court of Appeals and the State Supreme Court over-

turned the murder conviction in 1977 on the grounds that a tape-recorded call to the police should not have been used at her trial.

In a landmark decision, the Appeals Court also ruled at that time that the trial judge had incorrectly instructed the jury on the law of self defense. The jury, read the ruling, was given the impression that "a 5' 4" woman with a cast on her leg and using a crutch must, under the law, somehow repel an assault by a 6' 2" intoxicated man without employing weapons in her defense." Noting that "in our society, women suffer from a conspicuous lack of access to . . . the means of developing those skills necessary to effectively repel a male assailant," the Court held that "care must be taken to assure that our self-defense instructions afford women the right to have their conduct judged in light of the individual handicaps which are the product of sex-discrimination."

After the favorable ruling, church leaders in Spokane filed a friend-of-the-court brief which offered a political analysis of Wanrow's plight. It said, "Yvonne Wanrow was a woman caught up in a web of events which inevitably led to violence and might have been averted had she been able to rely on the protection of society. . . . If Wesler had been taken into custody, even temporarily, or if the police had promised surveillance of the neighborhood in order to reassure the women they were being protected, the tragedy would undoubtedly have been averted."

Despite the ruling in Wanrow's favor, Wanrow faced the prospect of yet another trial in October 1977, this time for first degree murder instead of manslaughter.

After much shuffling around in the courts, Wanrow's new trial was scheduled for April 30, 1979. Instead she decided to enter a guilty plea for second degree assault, in order to forego the pain of a second trial.

In her April 26 statement to the court, Wanrow said, "I wish this tragedy had never happened. I'm concerned about the people I might have offended through all this. I don't wish to bring suffering to anyone. My children have been and will be my life—my family comes first. There are so many problems in the Red Nation. I want to learn so as to help others to deal with these problems. Given the chance, I would fulfill my duty as a human being on this earth to construct a better future for us all, not destroy what exists. These past seven years have been like a prison sentence. The many activities undertaken by the many people from throughout the nation and abroad have helped me this far. I intend now to return home to take care of my children and to make plans for the future."

And upon leaving the courtroom, Wanrow told reporters, "Enough is enough." □

Respirators Clean Nasal Passages, Not Workplace

NEW YORK (LNS)—Industrial respirators have never been popular with workers or employers. Workers find the facial masks uncomfortable and employers find them financially burdensome. But even after industry invested \$123.7 million in 1977 for disposable face masks or oxygen suppliers, few measures are taken today to insure that workers actually wear them correctly.

"We try to bear down on [workers] at least to wear [respirators] where emissions are the greatest," Robert J. Halen, medical director of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation told *Business Week*. But often workers in petroleum, textiles, lead, steel, coal and grain do not realize how serious high levels of industrial emissions are. Some workers wear the respirators hanging loosely around their necks; others wear them strapped in the wrong position; and one worker, said Halen, cut a hole through one side so he could plug in his cigar.

But as the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) has learned, the misuse of facial respirators stems more from actual discomfort than from sheer ignorance. In true assembly line fashion, respirators are manufactured by the thousands in a one-size-supposedly-fits all. Kathleen Crago, a woman worker at Jones & Laughlin's Aliquippa, Pennsylvania plant was asked during fit-testing, her first in 3½ years with the company, if she could smell a smoke capsule broken near her. "I couldn't," she said, "but we don't hold the respirators by hand when we work in the coke ovens." Other complaints focus on difficult breathing and talking, skin irritations, and build-up of moisture inside the mask which results from long-term use.

Respirators are only a stopgap measure to limit inhalation of chemicals or dust in the workplace. Even the most sophisticated one, like the \$300 helmet and fan made by Britain's Racal Electronics Ltd. which blows a stream of air across the front of a worker's face, can be more irritating than helpful. Workers and occupational health activists press industry and OSHA to improve dangerous emissions by installing engineering controls in factories and plants. In her experience, says Crago, workers feel that if "the company was doing its part, we wouldn't have to wear respirators." □



The Paradox of Japanese Security

by Horace Worth
Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)—For more than growth, fouled after the 1966 Tokyo publicly about Japan's security policy. Japan, after its defeat in the Pacific War, could scarcely threaten anyone. Japan, under U.S. military protection, was too well guarded to feel itself threatened.

Today, however, Japan's security policy is the subject of much public discussion...by Americans. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who recently visited Japan for a meeting of the Trilateral Commission—a "private" body of American, Japanese and West European business interests, whose members include virtually all of President Carter's Cabinet and sit in the highest military, political and industrial councils—has hammered hard on this theme. In interviews, as well as at meetings and dinners, Kissinger has called upon Japan to increase its military spending in the light of growing Soviet naval presence in the Far East and Indian Ocean and of the conflicts between China, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Kissinger has been echoed in Congress. Senator Frank Church, chairperson of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated on April 22 that he expects the U.S. to reinforce the Seventh Force in response to Soviet activity near Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island; he also called upon Japan to help shoulder the burden of defending Japan's sea lanes by increasing its military budget.

Such statements by a "hawk" and a "dove" who, during the Vietnam War, saw things differently, may prove to be a historic turning point in American and Japanese military collaboration in Asia. Such statements, typical of U.S. techniques of pressuring an inconveniently vigorous, surging Japanese economy, find a response in Japan, where, since the "reversion" of Okinawa in 1972, the government sees a need to deter an attack on peace; assure the security of Japan; and, collaborate, through a "coordination center," on "operations and logistics" with the U.S.

Such a response announces that an economically strong Japan is ready to shed its revulsion against militarism, whose tragic symbol is the mushroom clouds of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. For America's insistence on rearmament allows Japan to circumvent Article 9 of the so-called Peace Constitution, which forbids any kind of military establishment. Despite rapid expansion in recent years Japan's self-defense forces today numbers 230,000 in all three services. But the proportion of officers to enlisted men is extremely high, making rapid expansion possible as the mood of the Japanese public changes.

And Japanese popular opinion does

appear to have shifted. Twenty years ago, furious crowds of people took to the streets, violently protesting renewal of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Defense Treaty. The demonstrations were so large and so militant that then U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower had to cancel a planned visit. Today, protests of such a magnitude are highly improbable.

One indication of a trend toward acceptance of military spending is the appearance of an increasingly popular literary genre in Japan: the war-scene novel. The plot of one involves a Soviet invasion of Japan in the 1980's, the military occupation of Tokyo, and the internment of Japanese businessmen and politicians in Siberia. But the reading rage which has netted the Futami Shobo publishing company profits from 50,000 1st-run hard-cover sales was not spawned in the imaginations of the young, male executives who are the books' main buyers. One title, "The Third World War in Japan," has drawn considerable attention because it was admittedly written as a group project by Japanese military officers. The object of the new "literary campaign" can only bolster the Japanese Defense Department's argument for increased military spending. Said Minoru Sase, author of "Eleven Day Battle in Hokkaido" and "The Third World War in Asia," "It is... clear that the Defense Department is trying to steer public opinion in such a direction that an increase in defense spending would be easily accepted."

The "reversion" of Okinawa brought under Japan's control U.S. military installations. It is one thing to protest American use of bases for adventures in Indochina. Attitudes change when "foreign" bases become "national" bases and thus necessary for the defense of the nation. Accordingly, budget allocations rise. American statements make much of how little Japan spends on its military. Less than one percent of its GNP. But, \$15 billion is more than the annual budget of many countries. One can buy a lot of preparations with such "miniscule" spending.

Nixon's "surprise" visit to Peking, America's defeat in Indochina in 1975, Carter's "shock" proposal for troop withdrawal from Korea in 1978, were read by the Japanese government as evidence of the need to be prepared, and to demand more "equal" treatment as America's principle ally in the Pacific.

Ironically Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has created an opening for resurgent Japanese militarism to regain its position in Asia. Perceiving the spreading conflict as a more immediate threat, countries like Thailand and Malaysia have set aside memories of suffering under Japanese occupation during World War II and have shown a new willingness to enter into joint maneuvers, to accept Japanese "advisors," and to send officers to Japan

for training. Japanese army intelligence is on the upsurge too. Intelligence officers take frequent trips to Hokkaido, Japan's most-likely-to-be-aimed-at target, according to the Japanese armed forces. There they concern themselves not only with geographical strategies but also the political inclination of area residents.

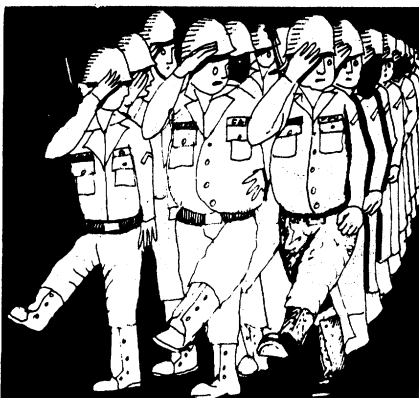
Particularly with the U.S. trying to maintain a low profile in Southeast Asia for the time being where Japanese money and investment is heavy and open, Japan is encouraged to assume a military as well as a strong economic posture in its so-called backyard,

Japanese officials can make cynical use of the Vietnamese invasion to attack America's projected withdrawal of troops from South Korea. There, at the insistence of the U.S., Japan has invested heavily in the Park dictatorship, reasserting traditional privileges in its former colony and frustrating the Korean people's effort to reunify their country. Japan can now argue with some justification that North Korea will follow Vietnam's example. An invasion of South Korea would obviously threaten Japan's own security.

Therefore, while some Japanese see Japan as a dominant power in Asia, at home, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which has guided the fortune of Japan for 30 years, is recovering from a decline in public favor, brought about by scandal and factional fighting. The present prime minister, Ohira, has sought tactical alliances with the "center" parties, including the Socialists, in local, regional and national elections. This was successful in the last provincial elections; for the first time in three decades, all Japan's governors come from the right.

Pilgrimages by leading politicians to Yasukuni, once the official seat of Shintoism—emperor worship—occur more and more. Lately, the ashes of Tojo and 13 other Class A war criminals, executed by the U.S., were interred there, in honor of their devotion to the Emperor and Japan.

Today, paradoxically, conflict in Asia gives both Japan and the U.S. an excuse to play the security card once more. Japan, made too prosperous for American comfort by a generation of peace, is to divert hard cash into a military establishment, which can only help bolster and expand the revival of U.S. imperial designs in Asia. □



Seeing is Believing: Third World Women in Subsistence Farming

NEW YORK (LNS)—Are women invisible or are development planners blind? The Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at the United Nations had concluded that aid organizations channel funds for food programs into cash crops, not subsistence farming. While cash crop farming is usually performed by men for export abroad, subsistence crops are predominantly cultivated by women. And like housework done in industrial countries, women's farm work in the Third World is rarely seen—at least not by financial organizations.

The World Bank, for example, channels the development of Third World countries in a "free market" direction. In concrete terms, multilateral financial organizations encourage developing countries to depend on the marketplace rather than on national industry for food and other consumer goods. Laboratory-tested fertilizer, high-technology farm equipment, canning operations and expensive irrigation systems all funded by the World Bank, replace traditional farming methods. When crops are grown for export abroad, farming necessarily becomes more capital intensive and more mechanized. While men are usually hired for this kind of farm work, they often stand little to gain in the way of livable wages. But through a kind of "funding neglect," subsistence farming is overlooked altogether because it generates no profits at all.

"Modernizing programs," says the study, concentrate on the economically active, or those who visibly contribute to a country's gross national product. A UN Economic Commission for Africa report states that "a male worker laying a pipe to a house in the city is considered to be economically active: a woman carrying a 40 kilo water jar for one or two hours a day is just doing a household task."

In Africa some 60 to 80 percent of all agricultural work is done by women.

Yet in Algeria, figures on the "economically active" do not include the 1.2 million women who actually provide food for the poor. And women have found the World Bank's Upper Volta Valley Authority so lacking in basic facilities such as market places, land to grow their families' crops, village wells and grain mills that they find the work intolerable.

Funds for an irrigated rice settlement in Kenya don't account for space for women to grow food or wood to burn fuel. And even though women work long hours in the rice fields by day as "virtual servants to their husbands who control the fields," the UN office reports that the women resent begging their husbands for money to buy wood and food. "Many regard it [the rice project] as a place to leave as soon as possible." Foreign aid programs such as the one in Kenya, though, have

often created distortions not only in the economy but also in male-female relations.

An encouraging solution for Third World Women—the poorest of the poor, as the UN defines them—does not lie in the number of commissions, institutes and conferences scheduled between now and 1985 when the UN's "Decade for Women" officially ends. Nor is it clear who will sponsor a "voluntary fund" for women's needs, what it will consist of, or how it plans to meet its ambiguous goal of benefiting women. While one could be grateful for small changes, six years from now, the Decade for Women may produce a sheaf of research and only a kernel of economic relief for Third World Women. □

* * *

(Thanks to the Economist for most of this information.)

(see photos)

Italian Free Radio: "A Voice to People Who Never Had the Opportunity to Speak"

by Christopher Walker
People's News Service/
Liberation News Service

(Editor's note: At 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 9, 1979 a group of fascists, masked and armed with machine guns and molotov cocktails, broke into the broadcasting studios of Radio Citta Futura, an independent radio station of the Italian revolutionary movement.

Five middle-aged women were alone in the studio at the time, making a broadcast about abortion and contraception for the 'Housewives' Collective.'

The fascists set fire to the studio. It was totally gutted and one woman was badly burnt. As they ran out of the room, the fascists opened fire with their machine guns, hitting the women in the legs. One woman was forced to raise her skirts and a machine gun burst was aimed at her legs and genitals. Her pelvis was broken in several places and in the hospital her womb and parts of her intestines had to be removed.

In the past two years Free Radio in Italy has expanded enormously. About 10 percent of the 'free' stations are politically based and have played a crucial role in the current development of the revolutionary left. With their increasing strength the radios have become the target of attacks—both the physical ones of the fascists and the political ones of the major parliamentary parties [which in Italy include the Communist Party].

Sandro Silvestri of Radio Citta Futura was recently in London and what follows is an interview by Christopher Walker of People's News Service about the fascist attack and the role that Radio Citta Futura plays in the revolutionary movement in Rome.)

Could you begin by saying what Radio Citta Futura (RCF) is and describe its role in the 'movement' of the revolutionary left in Rome?

After being on the air for three years it's very complicated to say what RCF is and to describe its role. The political situation in Italy changes so fast and the problem is that the identity of RCF is closely connected to the identity of the 'Movement' in Rome. I can only tell you what our own definition of RCF has been in different periods.

When RCF started in February '76 we called it the Radio of the New Left (Radio della Nuova Sinistra). Then during 1977 it became Radio of the Movement (Radio di Movimento) and now it is an Open Radio (Radio da Usare). These three definitions also tell the story of RCF.

It was set up in 1976 by two small left-wing parties, Avanguardia Operaia [Workers' Vanguard] and Partito di Unità Proletaria [Party of Proletarian Unity]. These two parties were both politically and economically involved in the running of the radio station. However, soon after the June '76 elections RCF left the organization created by these two parties.

From my own point of view there is now a difference between what the Radio represents inside the Movement and what it represents outside. The Radio is not only for members of the revolutionary left in Rome, but also for other people. The Radio gives a voice to people who have never had the opportunity to speak.

Do you see RCF as a kind of *Lotta Continua* [the Italian newspaper of the revolutionary left which has a circulation of around 30,000] of the airwaves, or something completely different?

No, it's something completely different. *Lotta Continua* was originally run by a political party and although the party has now dissolved, the newspaper is still run by a homogeneous group. In RCF we are against homogeneity. We think that when you start to be homogeneous you start to make propaganda for things.

The Radio is important because for the first time in Italy and, for that matter, in Europe (except for certain radio stations during the war), people can speak out without any prior control or censorship and really say what they like. There are a lot of people who have never had the opportunity to explain their position, their ideas, to other people—and really that's RCF's role.

So RCF provides open access to anyone on the left who wants to express themselves?

Well yes, not only on the left but anyone who has something to say who is involved in a mass movement. For instance, the oppressed people like women, gays, students, unemployed and all people who want to speak out but are denied a voice by commercial radio.

That's one side. The other side is the fact that the very presence of RCF on

the airwaves has led to important changes in the political climate in Italy. Due to the way we operate, it is not possible for RCF, or any other democratic radio in Italy, to broadcast an account of events which is mis-leading or simply not true. Once something happens which involves workers, for example, people listen to the State radio and then listen to what we say. Even if they don't agree with what we say, they have the opportunity to listen to another voice. Anyone who disagrees with us can phone in and express their opinions on the air. In this way RCF can be used to give a very clear version of events. This is very important in Rome at the moment.

So that's where the radio really differs from a left-wing newspaper?

Yes, but also for other reasons. Take *Lotta Continua*. To read *Lotta Continua*, you must go out and buy it. In Rome there are only 5-6,000 people who buy it. Even if three to four people read the same paper, that means a maximum of 20-25,000 people who read the newspaper. The people who buy *Lotta Continua* are only those who are politically involved. You read what is written but you can't participate—your reaction remains inside you.

With the radio, many more people can listen—even people who are not politically involved and never buy *Lotta Continua*. If you don't agree with us, you can ring us up and tell us so and through us also speak to the other people listening. Here's an example: there is a group in Rome called the 'Collettive Casalinghe,' the Housewives' Collective. Now this collective is completely impossible to imagine without a radio, because the housewives have to stay at home! The Housewives' Collective was launched following an appeal by some of the women of Radio Donna (a feminist radio operating independently within RCF). Step-by-step these women, most of whom are middle-aged, came forward and now this is one of the strongest elements of the feminist movement in Italy.

These were the women who were attacked by the fascists?

Yes, these were the women injured by the fascists on the ninth of January.

Could you describe this incident? Why, in particular, did they attack RCF?

Why is very simple. We are a voice which the State, the establishment, even the Communist Party finds really disturbing. Several times, acting on the instigation of the CP, the police have tried to stop our broadcasts. Now the attack by the fascists on RCF is part of a new strategy. After having attacked, injured and killed ordinary people on trains, in banks and even on the streets, the fascists are attacking the revolutionary left. We are really dangerous to the establishment at the moment because although we are a small opposition movement, we are the only opposition in Italy.

In 1976 the CP had more than 12 million votes and up until recently they have practically governed with the Christian Democrats. The 'Grande Coalizione' (the five major parties) had 90 percent of the vote. But Parliament has now been dissolved and there will be new elections on the third of June.

The revolutionary left is the only opposition against this compromise—the 'Historic Compromise.' The danger for the CP is that, although we are a small political force, there is a large part of the country which is not in total agreement with the 'Grande Coalizione' who might see us as a reference point. For example, a referendum to abrogate the Anti-Terrorist Laws and the State financing of political parties was held in June last year. The major parties took a position: "You have to vote NO to the two questions" and thus leave things as is. The five major parties should have gotten 90 percent of the vote. Well, in one referendum they only had 70 percent and on the other 60 percent. This means that a large number of people are not completely in agreement with the major parties—at least on these issues. The other problem for them is that the number of workers not following the trade-union line is growing and growing. This is another area of dissent which has now become a source of opposition. That is the reason why we are very strong and why we have become a target for the fascists.

How did the people of Rome respond to the fascist attack on RCF?

To answer this we must first describe how the people support the radio. Of course we can't exercise any control and can only respond when people take a political position. One of these occasions was March 12, 1977, when the Minister of the Interior said he was going to close down the radio. In 12 hours, from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8,000 signatures in protest were brought to RCF—8,000 in 12 hours and 25,000 in one week. The same thing happened on the ninth of January this year after the fascist attack. First, the people of San Lorenzo (the working class area where RCF is located) demonstrated in protest. Then hundreds and hundreds of people came to the station with money to keep RCF operating. Besides this we received hundreds of letters and telegrams from institutional sources (mayors of towns, Communists, Socialists and even Christian Democrats) and ordinary people. For example the government Secretary for Women's Affairs sent us a telegram and tried to visit the five injured women in the hospital but they refused to see her.

In 15 days we collected \$20,000—a lot of money. In 1977, 80 percent of the 25,000 signatures were from students, from the same class, high school or faculty. But now, after two years, things have changed. Now we are supported by workers and people from many different backgrounds. Construction workers came and volun-

teered to help rebuild the station. Entire factory councils sent their support.

After the attack on RCF there were three demonstrations. One in the afternoon after the attack: 10,000 people from the neighborhood marched to the hospital to see the women. The next day 40,000 women demonstrated in Rome. Then we decided that RCF would hold its own demonstration on the following Saturday. The police banned it, though, so we held a press conference in a square near the train station. We brought the radio's mixer to the conference and the police "arrested" it—they impounded it as "the object of the crime of having an illegal demonstration." Then we decided to choose another day. We chose the next Thursday—the same day that the Trade Unions were holding a demonstration. Two demonstrations were held on that day—15,000 at the Union's, 50,000 at ours.

Our demonstration was very important. It was the third time in Rome in the last two years that a peaceful demonstration had been held by the revolutionary left. For two years, every time there was a march a group called 'Autonomia Operaia' [Workers' Autonomy] created trouble by breaking off from the march and attacking the police. By attacking the police they wanted to prove that the police and the State were repressive. Now the primary effect of this is that it was impossible for the revolutionary left to hold a demonstration.

The 'Autonomia' are very important in the development of the Movement. Some weeks ago in Paris there was a large march in support of the French steel workers where the French equivalent, the 'autonomes,' did the same thing. But here it wasn't possible to involve the marchers in their provocation because the unions had a strong marshalling force. That's how the Italian revolutionary left used to be when they were organized in groups—"Lotta Continua" had its own marshalls etc. When the Movement developed in 1977 and the organizations disappeared, these para-military groups that were meant to protect the march also disappeared. Now the Movement is an amorphous mass so the 'Autonomia,' who are an organized para-military force, have the complete freedom to do whatever they like. Twenty thousand people get attacked by the police because 200 provoke them, with the result that hundreds of innocent people get arrested. Then the 'Autonomia' hold a political campaign on the basis of "Free the comrades arrested."

The two peaceful demonstrations held before last January were also organized by RCF. Following a fascist attack on a member of RCF on Christmas Day 1977, we organized a demonstration. Since April 21, 1977 (when a policeman had been killed) the police had banned all demonstrations and this was the first time that the ban was broken. The other demonstration was on April 25 during the Moro kid-

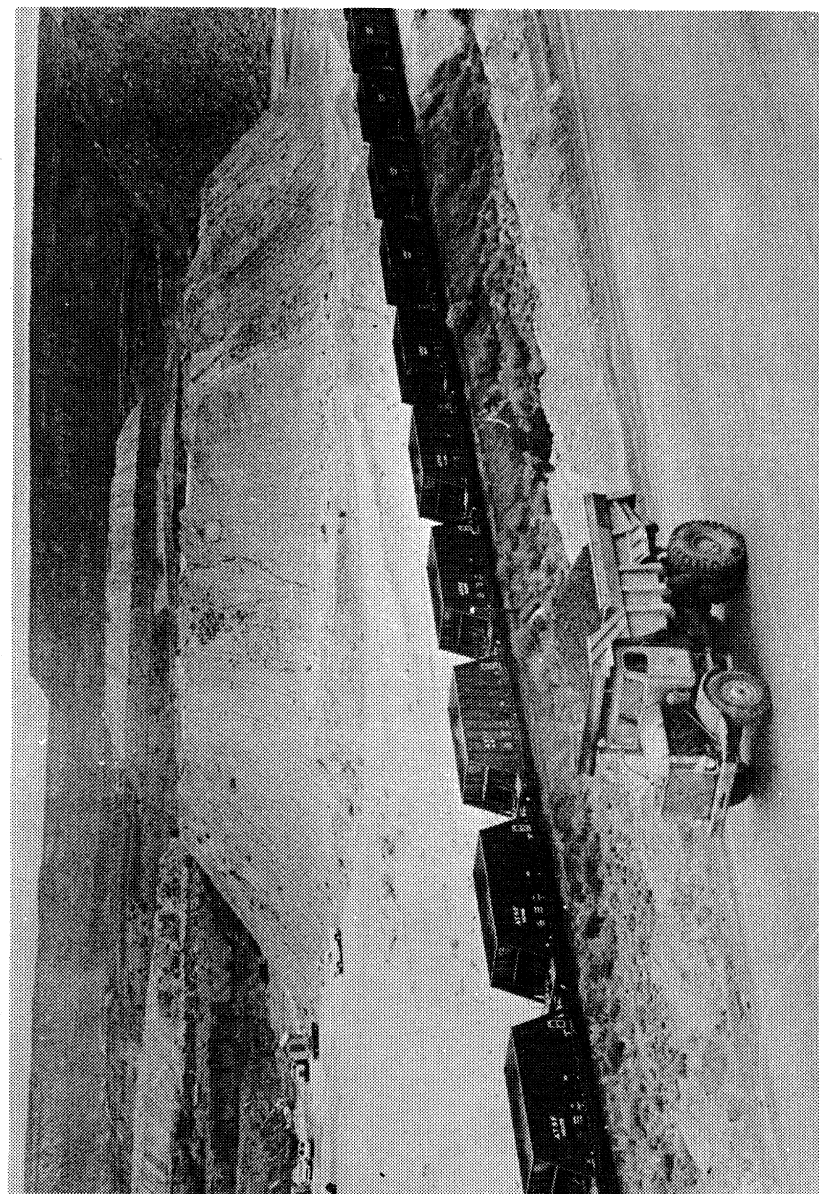
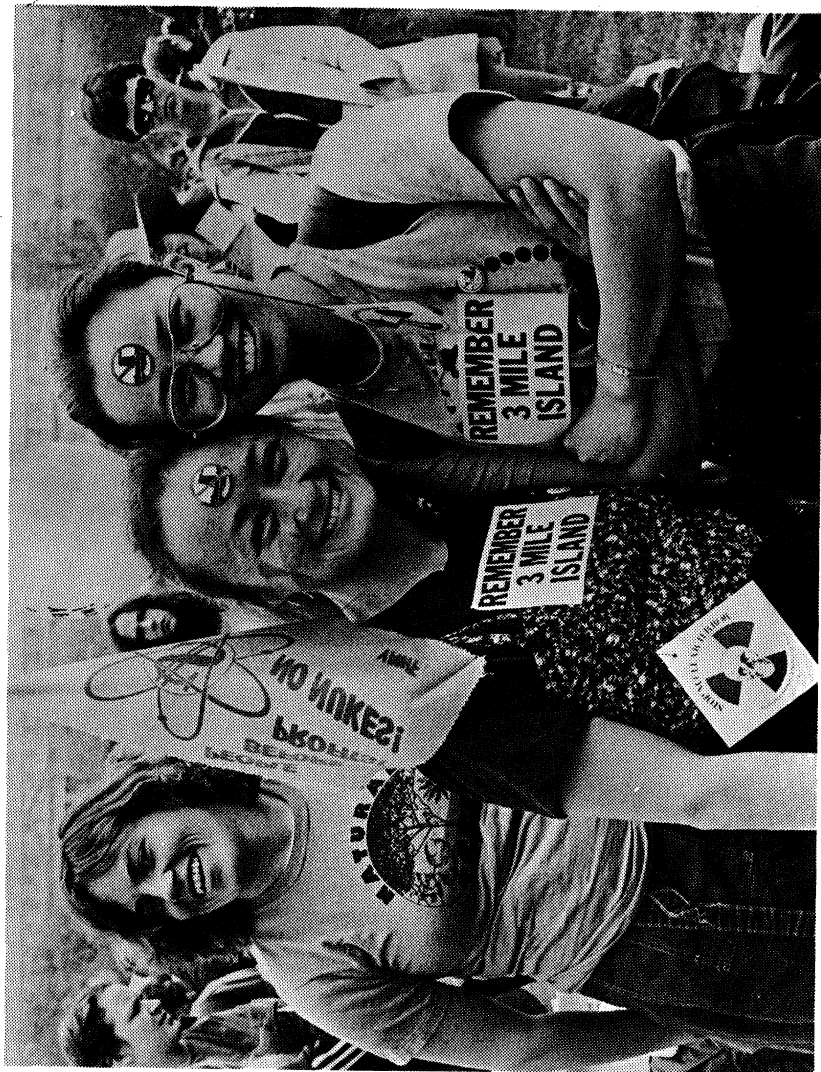
nap. This was a very tough time for the left because all the State repressive machinery was in operation. April 25 is the anniversary of the liberation of Italy from the fascists after World War II. The CP had always demonstrated on this day because it marked the end of fascism. This time, however, they only held a meeting inside a theater. We went out on the streets.

These three demonstrations were the only ones which the revolutionary left was able to hold peacefully. Every other time a demonstration was called in 1978 it was banned by the police. Most people objected and said it was their constitutional right to demonstrate. In the beginning people fought for that right—first the revolutionary left, then the workers, etc. But the 'Autonomia' used this to set out to fight the police. Every "illegal assembly" was attacked by the police. Saturday after Saturday there would be heavy battles between demonstrators and the police, until finally the people got sick of it. Therefore the RCF peaceful demonstrations signified a particular victory.

The State recently closed down another free radio station in Rome—Radio Proletaria. How did they succeed in closing this one down but not RCF?

The closure of Radio Proletaria was really one of those things they do normally—the anti-terrorist machine working against the revolutionary left. They don't want to go against the terrorist leaders at the moment. They are trying to do one thing—to take away the political freedom which these people have—with two results. On the one hand, people join the Red Brigades; on the other hand, people leave politics. All the State's actions encourage people to become terrorists. Why? The State wants a solution. They know they can't have one without arriving at a direct conflict with the Red Brigades. So they use the Anti-Terrorist Laws against people who aren't at all terrorists. In the case of Radio Proletaria there was no proof that people were acting illegally. They were holding an open meeting advertised in the press, but the police planted guns in the building and arrested everyone under the Anti-Terrorist Laws. The next day the front page of the newspapers said: "27 Terrorists Captured."

The people have lost faith in the State, the Christian Democrat State, not an abstract but a concrete State, which means corruption, inefficiency, social injustice and so on. The State therefore needs an external enemy. For years the CP has been that external enemy. As that changed and the CP became more acceptable [to the point of joining the government majority in parliament], even to the media, the State lost that external enemy. Now they have regained it through the Red Brigades. The more that continues, the more they can pass new laws which will be used to suppress civil liberties. In the meantime, the State can show the majority of people that it is doing *something*. Electorally, it's obvious



#952

Feminist housewife, Nunni Miolli, who was attacked by fascists while broadcasting from one of Rome's left-wing radio stations, recalls the horror of the attack in which five women were seriously wounded.

CREDIT: Granada Television/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 7

#952

Close to 100,000 people demonstrated in Washington, D.C., May 6th, calling for the shut down of all nuclear power plants. After marching down Constitution Avenue, the protesters gathered at the steps of the Capitol for a rally and speeches. May 7th, representatives of the May 6th Coalition, the organizers of the protest met with President Carter and were told that the closing of all nuclear power plants is "out of the question."

CREDIT: JEB/LNS

#952

Uranium strip-mining on Native American lands at Laguna Pueblo, southwestern New Mexico. Navajo and Pueblo peoples in the uranium-rich state have opposed the mining and milling of the radioactive ore because of the health hazards and the destruction of their lands.

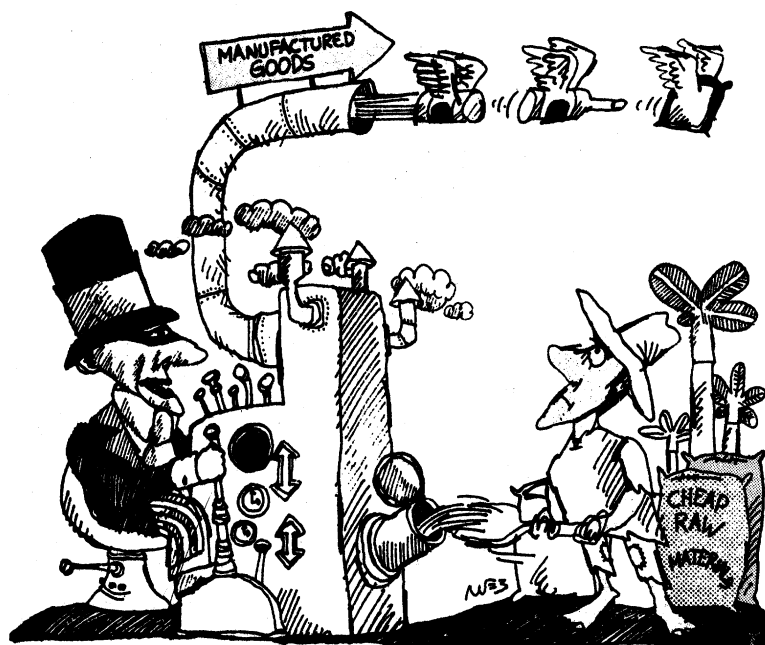
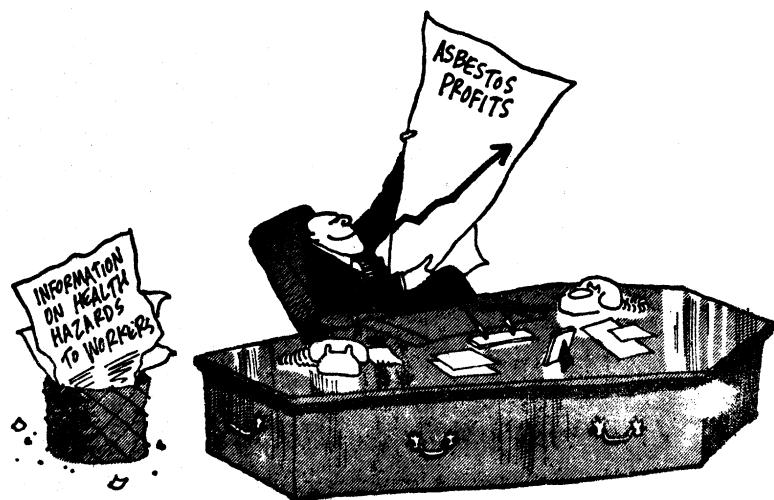
CREDIT: Tom Barry/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 1

#952

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CREDIT: JEB/LNS



#952

UPPER RIGHT CREDIT:
New Unity/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 2

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UPPER LEFT CREDIT:
Mountain Journal/cpf/Haymarket News/LNS

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MIDDLE RIGHT CREDIT:
Auth/Guardian/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 5

#952

CENTER LEFT CREDIT:
David Hausman/1199 News/cpf/LNS

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LOWER RIGHT CREDIT:
Nuez/Granma/Guardian/LNS

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LOWER CENTER CREDIT:
M.C./Union Art Service/LNS

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